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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POETRY.

TO WHO! TO WHO!

'Twas a cold autumnal night,
A dismal one to view;
Dark clouds obscured fair Venus' light
And not a star appeared in sight,
As the thick forest thro'
Muggins—as usual—'blue,'
Beat homeward, 'tacking' left and right,
When all at once he brought up right
Against an old dead yew;
At which he 'rounded to,'
And 'squaring off,' as if for fight,
Said, with an oath I shan't indite,
'———Infernal scoundrel you!
'Light—an' I'll lick you—black or white!'
Just then above him flew
An Owl, which on a branch did light,
A few feet o'er the boozy wight,
And then commenced 'To Whoo—
To-Whoot—To-Whoot—To Whoo!'
Quoth Muggins—'Don't you think to fright
A fellow of my weight and height
With your Ter Whoo ter-whoo,
You cursed bugaboo'—
An' of your Belzebub, its quite
On-necessary you should 'light—
For Muggins aint your 'due;'
My money matters are ALL RIGHT!—
THE PRINTER'S PAID UP, HONOR BRIGHT!'
Thereat the Owl withdrew;
And Muggins mizzled too.
But there are OTHER chaps who might
Be caught out late some dismal night,
WHO HAVN'T PAID WHAT'S DUE!
They know—'TO WHO—TO WHO!

From the Republican Journal.

Common Schools---No. 4.

SCHOOL AGENTS.

My last number was devoted to the consideration of the duties of school agents in the employment of teachers. In connection with the same subject, I must not omit to make mention of another cause of complaint, and fruitful source of trouble. I refer to the inexcusable delay, of which agents are sometimes guilty, in employing teachers. The performance of this duty is often deferred until the time for the commencement of the school has nearly arrived, when the most competent and best qualified are already employed, or, for lack of such employment, have turned their attention to some other calling; and when none are left but those of an inferior order. From these a selection must be made, or the school-house remains closed:—and better, far better would it be for all interested, that it should remain closed, than opened for the introduction of an incompetent teacher. A consequence of this delay is that the School Committee, in view of the emergency, are often induced to give their certificate to the candidate proposed to be employed, when in truth it should be, and under any other circumstances would be withheld. The selection thus made—if selection it can be called—may, by possibility be a fortunate one; but the chances are altogether the other way. Now what is the manifest duty of the agent in this matter? Is it not to exercise the same precaution, forethought, and prudence, in the management of the affairs of the district, as he does in the management of his own private and personal affairs? The merchant does not defer hiring his master until his ship is loaded, manned, and ready to cast off;—the mechanic does not defer the purchase of his materials until the foundation is finished and prepared for the reception of the building;—nor the farmer the preparation of his seed until his fields are furrowed. The school agent has that entrusted to his keeping, which is of more value than ships, houses, or lands; and shall he not care for it, at least, as much?

The employment of a teacher should be, and with the faithful agent always is, his first official act. If the one last employed proved acceptable to parents and children, was duly qualified and competent, he makes haste to secure his services, and by so doing renders a most essential service to the school, as well as to the cause of popular education;—the children are gratified and impatient to resume their studies under the guidance of the teacher whom they have learned to love and respect; and the result is progress:—the teacher encouraged by this manifestation of esteem and confidence, enters with renewed zeal upon the discharge of his duties; and thus, bound by a double tie to the children under his care, devotes the energies of his head and heart to their moral and intellectual improvement.

Next to having a poor teacher, I know of no greater calamity which can befall a school than the perpetual change of teachers; bringing with it, as it almost invariably does, a change of text books, school habits, discipline, and mode of instruction. It is too often made the winter's work of a teacher, to criticise, dissect, and demolish the fabric erected by the one who preceded him;—under such training it would not be strange if the minds of the children should present a confusion of ideas, equalled only by the confusion of hats, caps, and coats in the entry of the school-room. These evils the agent may in a good measure avoid, by adopting the course before suggested. But if the merits of the last teacher are not such as to recommend him for re-engagement, it should be his first business to look around and secure, in season, the services of another:—and that other, not the one who will keep the school the longest period of time for the money which the district has to expend, but the one who will do his duty most faithfully and efficiently during the term for which he undertakes to teach.—Cheap instruction is too often to child and parent, what cheap seed is to the cultivator of the soil:—yielding a harvest in obedience to an invariable law of nature: but such a harvest as no man cares to reap. But with this difference:—the crop which is not worth gathering, may be left to wither and perish in the field, but the fruit springing from the seed sown in the head of the child, *must* be gathered, although it be in bitterness and tears.

The existence of this evil and the injurious consequences resulting from it being conceded, the important inquiry naturally arises:—What, and where is the remedy? The remedy, in the first instance, rests with the school agent, and is to be found in the faithful and conscientious discharge of his duty. If he has hitherto erred, through inadvertance or lack of proper consideration of the nature of his obligations and consequences of his neglect in this particular, when once apprised of it, he will make amends, so far as lies in his power, by increased diligence and faithfulness in the future. His regret for the past, will be manifested in words as well as works: he will become a teacher to others, who, without his timely word of caution or instruction, might fall into the same error. But the voice of conscience and of duty sometimes falls upon deaf ears. Then is the remedy, in the last resort, with the district. Let the voice of every man, woman, and child within its limits be heard—not in the feeble tone of murmuring & complaint, but in the bold, and decided language of reproof and condemnation. Let the unfaithful agent know, and feel that he is the object of the indignation which he deserves.—If this appeal fails in arousing him to the faithful discharge of his duty, let the qualified voters in the district not fail to do theirs:—let his successor in office be a better man. W. G. C.

THE STORY TELLER.

From the Columbian Magazine.

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

Two men met in Wall street. They were merchants. 'What do you think of Carlton's affairs, Mr. Elder?' asked one of them.

'I think we shall secure a pretty fair per centage, don't you?'

'Yes, if we wind him up.'

'That we shall do, of course. Why let him go on? It will take him two or three years to get through it, if at all.'

'If he can get through in two or three years, I shall certainly be in favor of letting him go on. Times have been rather hard, and business dull. But every thing looks encouraging now.'

'I don't believe in extensions, Mr. Highland. The surest way when a man gets into difficulties, is to wind him up and secure what you can—Ten chances to one, if you let him go on, you loose every cent.'

'I have granted extensions in several instances, Mr. Elder,' replied his companion, 'and obtained eventually my whole claim, except in a single case.'

'It's always a risk. I go by the motto 'a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush,' returned Elder. I'm always ready to take what I can get to-day, and never trust to the morrow. This is my way of doing business.'

'But do you not think the debtor is entitled to some consideration?'

'How?' with a look of surprise.

'He is a man of like passions with ourselves.'

'I don't know that I understand you exactly, Mr. Highland.'

'Mr. Carlton has domestic relations as well as you and I.'

'I never doubted it. But what of that?'

'If we break him up in business, the evil will not visit him alone. Think of the effect upon his family.'

'In trade we never consider a man's family relations.'

'But should we not, Mr. Elder?—Should we not regard the debtor as a man?'

'As a man that owes us, and is unable to pay what is due, but in no other light' returned Mr. Elder, with a slight curl of the lip.

'There we differ, widely.'

'And will continue to differ, I imagine. Good morning, Mr. Highland.

The two men parted.

An hour previous, Mr. Carlton, about whom they had been conversing sat with his family, a wife and three daughters, at the breakfast table. He tried to converse in his usual cheerful manner, but too heavy a weight was on his heart.—There had come a crisis in his affairs, which he feared would not be passed without ruin to himself. If the effect of this would not reach beyond his store and counting room—if upon his head alone would fall the fragments of a broken fortune, he would not have murmured. But the disaster could not stop here. It would extend even to the sanctuary of home.

As their father had little to say, the daughters chatted about various matters of interest to themselves. They little knew how many a pang their words occasioned. Bright hopes glittered for them in the distance; but the father alone knew how imminent was the danger that threatened destruction to all those luring hopes. He felt oppressed and gloomy when he left the house, and bent his steps in the direction of his store.—On the day previous he had called in a few of his creditors, and asked of them an extention.—If this was not given, it would be impossible for him to keep on longer than a few weeks. The spirit in which most of his creditors had received the unexpected announcement that he was in difficulties gave him a little hope. He was to have another interview with them during the day. From that, as it would exhibit the results of a night's reflection upon the minds of his creditors he would be able to see clearly his chances of being continued in business. He awaited the hour with tremulous anxiety. When it arrived, and the few creditors called in had assembled, he saw little in their faces to give him hope. The first who spoke out plainly was Elder.

'I, gentlemen,' he said, firmly, 'am opposed to all extension. If a man cannot pay as he goes I think he had better wind up.'

'If all do not agree in this matter, it will be no use to attempt extending Mr. Carlton's time,' remarked one of the creditors, who thought and felt as Elder did, but was not willing to come out so plainly.

'That is very true,' said a third. 'A partial extension will be of no use.'

The heart of poor Carlton almost ceased to beat.

'Have you any objection to retiring for a few minutes?' said Mr. Highland to the debtor.

'I will withdraw, certainly,' said Mr. Carlton, and left the room.

'My own views, gentlemen,' said Mr. Highland, 'is that we ought to grant all that is asked. Mr. Carlton's business is good, and he will get over his present difficulties easily, if we only assist him a little. We should be just, as man towards man; and this I do not think we shall be in this case, unless we consider Carlton as well as ourselves. He is an honest man, and an honest man in difficulties is always entitled to consideration.'

'That is all very well. But when a man gives his note payable at a certain day, he ought to be very sure that he will be able to take it up—Creditors are entitled to some consideration as well as debtors. The cry of 'poor debtor' is soon raised, *and who, I wonder, thinks of the poor creditor?* I, for one, am not prepared to extend.'

This was said by Elder.

'As for me,' spoke another, 'I never take but one view of matters like this. If I think I will do better by renewing I am ready to do so. If by winding the party up now, I can do better, I go for winding him up. I have confidence in Carlton's integrity. I believe he means well—but can he get through? that is the question.'

'I believe he can,' said Mr. Highland.

'And I doubt it,' returned Elder.

Ought we not to consider him as well as ourselves?' urged Mr Highland. 'He has worked very hard for the last ten years, as hard as any one of us, and has been as anxious to secure a competency for his family as we have been. We should feel for him as well as for ourselves. It would be but a trifle for us to loose all our claims in comparison to the utter ruin to him that would follow our immediate prosecution of them. We could bare to loose ten thousand dollars a piece, but could he bare to loose all he has? I hope every man here will suffer his better feelings to become active in this matter. Let us think of his family. If that will not influence us, let us think of our own families, and imagine them threatened with the same evils that now threaten the family of Mr. Carlton. It is no light thing gentlemen, let me tell you, to break down a man who is struggling to sustain himself for the sake of those who are dear to him. It is no light thing to extinguish the bright hearth-fire, and scatter those who have gathered for years around it.'

In the eager pursuits of wealth, men's hearts become incrusted over, and they seem to loose all regard for each other's personal condition.—The words of Mr. Highland had the effect to remove this with more than one of Mr Carlton's creditors. Even Elder did not reply to what he said, but this was more from shame than any other feeling.

'It is rather a hard case, you must yourself confess,' remarked one of those present, 'to have money that you fully expected to receive and can use to advantage, locked up for two or three years.'

'I grant all that, but would it not be a much harder case for Carlton to be broken up root and branch?'

'I suppose it would,' the man replied.

'Then let us do by him as we would be done by ourselves, were we in a similar position,' said Mr Highland.

The efforts of Elder to efface the impression the words of Mr Highland had made, proved in vain. It was agreed that the debtor should receive the extension asked. When informed of this decision, Carlton could not hide his emotion, tho' he strove to do so. His grateful acknowledgements for the favor granted, touched more than one heart that had been cold as ice towards him before. How different were his feelings when he met his family that evening, and silently thanked heaven that the cloud which had hovered over and threatened to break in desolating tempest, had passed the sky.

Long before the arrival of the time for which an extension had been granted, Mr Carlton was able to pay off every thing, and to look in the face without unpleasant emotions, every man he met.

Strange things happen in real life: Mr Elder was a shipper and extensively engaged in trade. For a series of years every thing went on prosperously with him. His adventures always found a good market, and his consignments safe and energetic factors. All this he attributed to his own business acumen.

'I never made bad shipments,' he would sometimes say. 'I never consign to doubtful agents.'

A man like Mr. Elder is rarely permitted to go through life without a practical conviction that he is in the hands of One who governs all events. It is rare that such a one does not become painfully conscious in the end that human prudence is as nothing.

The first thing that occured to check the confident spirit of Mr Elder was the loss of a ship and cargo under circumstances that gave the underwriter a fair plea for not paying the risk.—He sued and was cast. The loss was twenty-five thousand dollars.

A few weeks after, news came that a shipment to the South American coast had resulted in a loss. From that time every thing seemed to go wrong. His adventures found glutted markets, and his return cargoes a depression of prices. If he held on to anything in a hope of better rates, prices would go down, until in a desperate mood he would sell; then they would go up steadily.—The time was when he confined himself strictly to legitimate trade. But a mania for speculation now took hold of him and urged him on to ruin. He even ventured into the bewildering precincts of the stock market, lured by the hope of splendid results. Here he stood upon the ground that soon crumbled beneath his feet. A loss of twenty or thirty thousand dollars cured him of his folly, and he turned with a sigh to digest with care and prudent forethought, some safe operation in his regular business.

But the true balance of his mind was lost. He could not consider with calmness the business in hand. A false move was the consequence. Loss instead of profit was the unfortunate result.

Seven years from the day Mr. Elder opposed an arrangement with Mr Carlton, which should regard the debtor as well as the creditor, he himself found it impossible to provide for all his heavy payments. For some time he had kept his head above water by making sacrifices, but an end of this came.

After a sleepless night the merchant started one morning for his store, oppressed with the sad conviction that before the day would be closed his fair fame would be tarnished. As he walked along Broadway, Mr Carlton came to his side with a cheerful salutation. Mr Carlton was now a large creditor instead of a debtor. On that very day, bills in his favor had matured to the amount of five thousand dollars, and these Elder could not pay. The recollection of this made it almost impossible for him to reply to the pleasant observations of his companion. Vividly, as if it had occurred but yesterday, came up before his mind the circumstances that had transpired a few years previously. He remembered how eagerly he had sought, from the merest selfish motives to break down Mr Carlton and throw him helpless upon the world, and how near he was to accomplishing the merchant's overthrow. Such recolections drove from his mind the hope that for a moment had presented itself of enlisting Mr Carlton's good feelings, and securing him as a friend in the trial which he was about to pass.

Several times during the walk toward Pearl street, he was on the point of breaking the matter to Mr C., but either his heart failed him or his companion made some remark to which he was compelled to reply. At length they separated without any allusion by Mr Elder to the subject on which he had been so desirous of speaking. He had not the courage to utter the first word.

But it was only postponing for a brief period the evil day. Several remittances were anxiously looked for that morning. He broke the sealing, letter after letter, with trembling anxiety. Alas! the mail brought him no aid. His last hope was gone. Nothing now remained for him but to turn his face bravely to the threatening storm, and bear up against its fury.

For hours he debated the question as to what course it was best to pursue. At one time he thought of leaving them all in ignorance. Then he thought it would be best to notify the holders of paper due on that day that it would not be taken up. It was one o'clock before he could calmly resolve on what course to take. Then it seemed to him best to give notice of his condition. His heart failed him when he attempted to write his name. Vividly, as if it had occurred but the day previous, came up before his mind all the circumstances attendant upon that gentleman's appeal to his creditors. His cheek burned when he remembered the position he had assumed in that affair.

But, even though such were his feelings when he came to despatch the notes he had prepared he could only find courage to send the one written to Mr Carlton. The other creditors, whose bills had matured that day, he thought he should go and see; but half an hour passed without his acting upon the resolution to do so. Most of his time was spent in walking uneasily the floor of his counting room; or examining certain accounts in his ledger, or entries in his bill book. He was bending all absorbed over a page of calculations at his desk, when some one entered unperceived, pronounced his name. He turned quickly around and looked Mr Carlton in the face. The color mounted instantly to the temples of Mr Elder. He tried to speak, but could not.

'Your note has taken me altogether by surprise,' said Mr. Carlton. 'But I hope things are not so bad as you suppose.

Mr Elder shook his head. He tried to speak but could not.

'How much have you to pay to-day?' asked Mr Carlton.

'Ten thousand dollars.' was the reply, in a husky voice.

'How much have you towards it?'

'Not two thousand.'

'How much due to-morrow?'

'Four thousand.'

'How much due in a month?'

'Fifty thousand.'

'What will be your available resources?'

'Not half the amount.'

'Havn't you good bills?'

'Yes, but not negotiable.'.

Mr Carlton mused for some time. At length he said,

'You must not live over to-day.'

'I cannot help it.'

'If you will transfer to me, as security in case you have to stop payment, the bills of which you speak, I will lend you the amount you want to-day.'

The color retired from the cheeks of Mr Elder, and then back with a quick flush. He made no answer but looked steadily and doubtingly into Mr Carlton's face

'I have been in difficulties myself, and I know how to sympathize with others,' said the latter. 'We should aid if we can, not break down a fellow merchant when in trouble. Endorse bills to my order for the sum you want, and I will fill up a check for the amount.'

Elder turned slowly to his desk and took there from sundry notes of hand in his favor at various dates from six to twelve months, and endorsed them payable to Carlton; who immediately gave him a check for eight thousand dollars and left the store.

A clerk was instantly dispatched to the bank, and then Mr Elder sunk into a chair, half stupified. He could hardly believe his senses until the cancelled notes were placed in his hands.

Rebuked and humbled in spirits, the anxious merchant retired from his counting room and sought his home. His heart felt lighter than it had for many days, and yet he could feel its weight in his bosom. In his extremity aid had come, but from a quarter least dreamed of—from one who in a like extremity had asked him for consideration, but asked in vain.

On the next morning, Mr Elder went to his place of business with feelings but little less troubled, than they had been on the day before. His payments were lighter, but his means were for the first time exhausted. The best he could do would be to borrow, but he already owed heavily for borrowed money, and was not certain that to go farther was practicable. He thought of Mr Carlton: but every feeling of his heart forbade him to seek aid from him.

'I deserve no consideration there, and I cannot ask,' he murmured as he pursued his way towards his store. The first thing that met his eye on entering his countingroom was a pile of ship letters. He broke the seal or the first one he took up, with eagerness. 'Thank God!' was his almost immediate exclamation. It was from one of his Captains, and contained drafts for fifteen thousand dollars. It also informed him that the ship Sarah, commanded by said Captain, would sail for home in a week with a return cargo of hides and specie amounting to thirty thousand dollars. The voyage had been profitable beyond expectation.'

Elder had just finished reading the letter when Mr Carlton came in. Seizing the kind-hearted merchant by the hand, and pressing it hard he said with emotion—

'Mr Carlton, you have saved me! Ah! sir—this would be to me a far happier moment, if seven years ago, when you were in trouble, I had as generously aided you.'

'Let the past sleep in peace,' returned Mr Carlton. 'If fortune has smiled again permit me to rejoice with you, as I do with all who are blessed with favoring gales. To meet with difficulties is of use to us. It gives us the power of sympathy with others; and that gift we should desire, for it is a good thing to lift the burden from shoulders bent down with too heavy a weight, and throw sunlight over a heart shaded by gloom.'

Mr Elder recovered from his crippled condition in the course of a few months. He was never again known to oppress a suffering debtor.

NOBODY. There is not a more arrant knave in all christendom, than a certain noted personage who goes by the name of *Nobody*.

If your furniture be broken or defaced, and you make an inquiry of your kitchen folks it presently appears from their testimony, that it was done by *Nobody*.

If your farming tools be lost or spoiled and you inquire who lost or spoiled them you will find it was *Nobody*.

If a false and slanderous story be told against you and be breezed over town and country before you know it, and you try hard to find out the original author, nine chances in ten, that it will turn out that *Nobody* made it.

Probably True. Somebody says that a newspaper in a family is equal to three months' time in a school each year. Go into the family where a newspaper is taken, and into those who "cannot afford it," and mark the difference of the children and be convinced.

About 500 printers have dropped the 'shooting stick' for the fire-lock, and gone to the war.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

We give place, from the Union, to the following correspondence between the President and General Benton, on the subject of his late appointment. It will put an end to all the rumors which have been in circulation on the matter and show that the correspondence was courteous and respectful, and becoming to both the parties concerned. The President has acted with great judgment, and we are pleased to see that General Benton has taken a course honorable to himself and beneficial to the country.

WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH 6, 1847.

SIR: Without waiting for the formality of being presented with the commission of major general in the army of the United States, I think it right to inform you at once that my acceptance, or refusal, of that high appointment, will depend entirely upon public and national considerations, of which you, yourself, will be the judge. Personally, I can have no wish for this office; but if you believe that I can be of service to the country, I am willing to forego all private considerations—separate myself from my family, under painful circumstances; resign my place in the Senate, which is so dear to me; and proceed immediately to the theatre of war. My only stipulation would be for powers which I deem necessary to success; and these would be both military and diplomatic—the command of the army, and authority to sign preliminaries of peace, based upon terms previously approved by you.

I beg you to believe, sir, that nothing selfish, or personal, dictates this proposed stipulation.—There is no such thing in it. It proceeds from a thorough conviction that, with a subordinate command, I could do no good in the army; on the contrary, that my presence there would be improper and mischievous; for I am known, from my public speeches, to disapprove the plans both of the late and the present commander—(the defensive policy of one, and the San Juan d'Ulloa attack of the other)—and this being known, my presence would operate as an implied censure of the two generals, and might make me in spite of myself, the nucleus of discontent and insubordination. The command of the army, therefore, is the only military position which I could hold in it.

Authority to conclude a peace, or at least to sign the preliminaries of peace, I deem highly essential to success, as it would enable the commander in chief to take instant advantage of all passing events, military or political, to close the war.

Furnished with these powers, I am willing to incur the responsibilities of this high command; but I leave it to you, sir, for your free and final decision; considering it a national question, and a new one, on which there is no commitment on either side, in any thing that has passed.

Whatever may be the decision, my thanks and gratitude will not be less to you for you unsolicited nommation of me to this high appointment, not to the Senate for its instant and unanimous confirmation of it, nor the House of Representatives for its three times virtual election of me to be the commander-in-chief of the army in Mexico.

Respectfully, Sir,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

TO THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON CITY, March 9, 1847.

SIR: I have given to your letter of the 6th instant, the consideration which its importance demands. In tendering to you the appointment of major general in the army, I earnestly desired that the country should have the advantage of your conceded ability and military knowledge, your intimate acquaintance with the Mexican character, and your familiarity with their language and political condition.

Immediately after your nomination as major general had been unanimously confirmed by the Senate, I carefully examined the question, whether I possessed the power to designate you—a junior major general—to the chief command of the army in the field. The result of this examination is, I am constrained to say, a settled conviction on my mind, that such power has not been conferred upon me by the existing law.

I am fully sensible of the exalted patriotism which could alone have induced you to make the personal sacrifices to which you would be subjected in assuming even the chief command of the army in Mexico; and I duly appreciate the reasons you have assigned, and which may I fear, prevent you from accepting your appointment as major general. If, on farther reflection, such should be your decision, I shall learn it with deep regret.

I am, sir, with high consideration, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES K. POLK,
To Major General THOS. H. BENTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday evening, }
March 9, 1847 }

SIR: Your letter of this day's date is just received and seeing no reason for farther reflection, and wishing to avoid all delay in officering the army, I have written a note to the adjutant general, to be delivered at his office in the morning, declining to accept the appointment of major general in the army, so kindly offered to me by you, and so honorably confirmed by the Senate.

I have the honor to be sir, with great respect, your friend and fellow citizen,

THOMAS H. BENTON.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, Tuesday evening, }
March 9, 1847. }

SIR: I had the honor to receive your note of the 6th instant, with the commission of major general in the army, and delayed the answer of acceptance, or non-acceptance, until I should receive an answer from the President to a note which I addressed to him in the morning of that day. The answer is received and enables me now to answer your note, and to say that the commission is not accepted.

Please to except, sir, my thanks for the kind terms of your note, and for the thousand courtesies which you have extended to me in the course of our long and friendly acquaintance.

Most truly and respectfully yours,
THOMAS H. BENTON.

TO ADJUTANT GENERAL JONES.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

We hasten to lay before our readers the new regulations which have been adopted by the Postmaster General, under the laws passed at the close of the last session of Congress. They embrace a variety of new and interesting provisions which ought to be thoroughly understood by the people themselves, as well as by all the postmasters. The attention of this last and important class of officers throughout the country is specially invited to them.

Regulations of the Post Office Department for the enforcement of the acts of Congress of the 1st, 2d, and 3d of March, 1847.

1. All *Deputy Postmasters* are authorized to send free, through the mails, all letters and packages not weighing over two ounces, which they may have occasion to write or send, relating to the business of their offices or of the Post Office Department, endorsing thereon "Post Office business," and signing their names thereto. And those whose compensation did not exceed $200 for the year ending the 30th of June, 1846 may also send free, through the mails, letters written by themselves, and receive free all written communications, on their own private business, not weighing over one-half ounce.

2. *Members of Congress and Delegates from Territories* may send and receive free, through the mails, from thirty days before the commencement of each Congress, until the meeting of the next Congress, letters and packages not exceeding two ounces in weight, and public documents not exceeding three pounds in weight.—Public documents are those printed by the order of either house of Congress, and publications or books procured or purchased by Congress, or either house, for the use of the members.

3. The same privilege allowed to members of Congress, is extended to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives during their official terms, which terminate with the election of their successors.

4. The privilege of the Vice President is enlarged, so that he may send and receive free, public documents, during his official term.

5. Persons entitled to the privilege of franking should endorse on all letters or packages weighing under two ounces, "*Free*" and sign the same, designating the office they fill; and all public documents which exceed two ounces in weight should be designated by writing the words "public documents" on them, and signing them officially as above. The character of public documents issued from the public offices in the city of Washington and directed to persons authorized to receive them *free*, may be designated by a stamp specifying the office from which they issue, and the words 'public documents,' or such other evidence of their character as may be agreed upon between them and the Postmaster of the city of Washington. Any document folded and sealed, not having such evidence of its character on the envelope, will be rated with postage, which will be remitted by the delivering postmaster, upon satisfactory evidence that it is a public document, transmissible free through the mails to the person addressed.

6. All letters and packages from and to the heads of department, or other public officers who were entitled to the franking privilege prior to the passage of the act of the 3d of March, '45, in relation to the business of their respective offices, will be delivered to the person addressed, without any charge of postage, as an appropriation has been made by Congress for their payment. All letters and packages issuing from the departments, should be marked on the envelope "official business," and signed by the heads of the departments, or, under their directions, by their chief clerks, and by the other officers who were entitled to the franking privilege prior to the act of 1845, designating their official capacity. But such officers have not the right to send or receive, free, their private letters or papers.

7. All newspapers transmitted through the mails will be hereafter rated with postage, except exchange papers between publishers of newspapers, and those franked by persons enjoying the privilege: and contractors may take newspapers out of the mails, for sale or distribution among subscribers.

8. Transient newspapers, or those not sent from the office of publication to subscribers, handbills or circular letters printed or lithographed, not exceeding one sheet in size, will pay 3 cents, upon delivery at the office and before they are put in the mails, and all such will be charged by depute Postmasters as prepaid matter in the way bills and upon their accounts. Mails sent, and stamped or marked "paid" with the name of the office from which sent.

9. Transient newspapers, handbills, or circulars, cannot be received free by deputy Postmasters under their privilege. If such should be addressed to them, it is their duty to return them to the sender under a new cover, charged with letter postage. If deposited in a post office unsealed, addressed to deputy postmasters or others they will not in any case be forwarded by mail without prepayment of the postage. If sealed they will be rated with letter postage, and forwarded in the mails.

10. Letters addressed to different persons cannot be enclosed in the same envelope or package under a penalty of ten dollars, unless addressed to foreign countries.

11. Letters, newspapers, and packages not exceeding one ounce in weight, addressed to any officer, musician, or private in the army of the United States in Mexico, or at any post or place on the frontier of the United States bordering on Mexico, will pass free in the mails. Each letter so addressed should specify after the name of the person, 'belonging to the army." The law will continue in force during the war with Mexico, and for three months after its termination.

12. Extra commissions allowed deputy postmasters by the order of the 9th of July, 1845, are superseded by the act of the 3d of March, 1847.

13. The commissions allowed by the 24th section of the act of the 3d of March, 1847, are repealed, and other rates allowed by the 1st section of the act of the 1st of March, 1847, in lieu of them, as follows:

1. On the amount of letter postage, not exceeding $100 in any one year, 40 per cent.

2. On any sum between $100 and $400 in any year, 33 1-3 per cent.

3. On any sum between $400 and $2,400 in a year, 30 per cent.

4. On any sum over $2,400 in a year, 12 1-2 per cent.

5. On the amount of letters and packets received for distribution at offices designated by the Postmaster General for that purpose, 7 per cent.

☞ The term letter postage includes all postages received, except those which arise from newspapers, sent from the offices of the publishers to subscribers, and from pamphlets and magazines—so that all prepaid postage upon transient papers, hand bills, and circulars, printed or lithographed, will be treated as letter postage in the settlement of accounts of postmasters.

6. On all sums arising from the postage on newspapers, magazines, and pamphlet 50 per cent.

7. As the accounts of postmasters have to be settled quarterly, and their commissions allowed for that time, the postmasters will credit themselves with 40 per cent. upon the first twenty-five dollars received in the quarter, and for any sum between twenty-five dollars and and one hundred dollars in the quarter, at the rate of 33 1-3 per cent; and upon any sum between one hundred and six hundred dollars received in the quarter, 30 per centum; and on any sum over six hundred dollars received in the quarter, at the rate of 12 1-2 per cent.

8. The commission accounts will be settled as heretofore, except that the annual compensation to which postmasters are limited, will be computed for the fiscal year commencing the 1st of July, and ending the 30th of June, and in due proportions for any period less than a year.

9. No other allowances can be made to postmasters except box rents to an amount not exceeding $2,000 per annum, and the surplus of such receipts may be applied to the expenses of the office, under the direction of the Postmaster General. The emolument of box-rent account must be accounted for regularly in the quarterly returns, and for the same quarter as other proceeds of the office.

10. Postmasters in their returns for the present quarter ending the 31st of March, 1847, will adjust their accounts according to the above allowances.

C. JOHNSON, Postmaster General.
March 12, 1847.

PEACE MOVEMENT IN MEXICO. The 'Courrier des Etats Unis' says it has received by way of Havana, private advices relative to the affairs of Mexico, which contain several important revelations with regard to the *reaction* now going on secretly in the capital. It seems says the Courrier that the clergy, whose property has been menaced by the war party, are disposed to make their own cause that of the Republic, and permit the projects of *peace* to triumph. Their plan is to replace the Federal Congress, from whose action they have nothing to hope for, by an absolute power strong enough to force Mexico to agree to a peace. Such (continues the Courier) is the double road leading to this end, and, it is *Santa Anna* upon whom they are also reported to have cast their eyes. That General would then be sure of *arriving once more* at the dictatorship, supported by the clergy, and on the express condition of respecting their property and promptly concluding a treaty of peace. There is nothing in this combination (the courrier adds) which is at all improbable, due regard being had to the actual condition of Mexico: and beside, the person who communicates this intelligence, is in a position which gives to it weight.

Insensibility of Pain from a Hot Iron. An exhibition of extraordinary interest to lovers of science occurred at the Massachusetts General Hospital on Saturday last, says the Surgical Journal. A patient was present—a man in advanced life—who, we understand, was laboring under paraplegia, having its origin in a curvature of the lower dorsal vertebræ—for which Dr. Warren proposed the actual cautery. After the patient had mustered the heroism requisite, Dr. Warren ran an iron rod, heated to a white heat, to the length of about two feet, up and down the back, each side of the spine burning two lines on one side, and one on the other, and then carried it zizag across, between the spinous processes, the same distance. The patient during the process, was wholly unconscious of pain, under the severest test to which he could be subjected—that of hot iron applied to the naked skin.

☞ The Mexican Congress have made a compromise with the Clergy by which the church property is not to be confiscated, and the Clergy in lieu thereof, have agreed to loan the Government the sum of $450,000 per month during the continuation of the war. The clergy are now represented as being strongly in favor of peace, as the burden of maintaining the war, falls principally upon the church.

There is at the Philadelphia navy yard timber for constructing eight vessels of war, namely, frames or sets of live oak for two frigates, one sloop of war, two steamships, two brigs, and one white oak frame for the steamship Treaton, of 600 tons, large enough to build a steamship of 1000 tons.

BAD BILLS. Two dollar bills of the Farmingham Bank, letter A; vignette, Team of cars with a city in the distance; payable to J. B. Hunt; dated July 4, 1846; engraved by New England Bank Note Co.; altered from Wild Cat Bank, Michigan.

☞ The three million appropriation bill, authorizes the President to use the whole or any portion of that appropriation when a treaty shall be signed by the authorized agents of the two governments, and *duly ratified by Mexico*.

The postmaster general has ordered a placard to be placed on all the post offices, announcing that letters written to those employed in the army and endorsed 'belonging to the army,' will be sent free of postage.

☞ CHARLES HAYWARD Esq. has been elected Mayor of the city of Bangor, for the ensuing year, by a majority of 82 votes. He was the temperance candidate.

Saving Labor. 'A little more animation, my dear,' whispered Mrs B. to the gentle Susan, who was walking languidly through a quadrille, on Friday night, at a party.

'Do leave me to manage my own business, mamma,' replied the prudent nymph; 'I shall not dance my ringlets out of curl for a married man.'

'Of course not, my love; but I was not aware who your partner was.'

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MARCH 23, 1847.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

BE A TRUE MAN.

To be a *true man* is no easy matter. The true man is true to himself; true to his family; true to his fellow man; true to his exalted nature and destiny; true to his God. And yet how many might approach nearer to the standard of *true men*, if they were disposed to make trial? And how few ever aim to be true? Trueness of thought, spirit, conduct, in character and life—these alone can make a man really and truly great. Who yet, search the whole catalogue of human greatness, has come up to full stature of a perfect man? Not one. Because none have succeeded, shall none try? Because the aim is a high one, and the height difficult of attainment, should no one attempt the ascent—no one make advances? In proportion to the difficulty of the task, will be the glory of the accomplishment of the work, to him who attains. *Tried*, never accomplished any thing of importance; *tried*, has bridged the ocean, and brought the lightnings from the clouds. By this magic word Art and Science have advanced; agriculture and manufactures and commerce flourished, and civilization spread its elevating influences among the abodes of men.

Every man, then, should strive to be a true man;—true to duty; true to conscience; true to principle; true to truth. If he would approximate towards the elevated standard, he should commence the work immediately, without delay. He must be true in small things—nothings, rightly considered, is small—if he will but be faithful over a few things, he may become lord over many things; step by step will he rise, and each succeeding step will be made easy and rapid, till at length he will have reached a sublime, intellectual and moral elevation, which time cannot lessen, nor eternity destroy.

Man is naturally a progressive being; hence he is never more happy than when in a state of progress.—No man, then, is true to himself who does not seek for progress; to whose life is enterprise, to elevate his principles, and raise himself in the scale of moral and intellectual greatness; and if he is not true to himself he cannot be true to others; he cannot be true unto God. The youngest man need not seek to place himself in the highest seat at first—no matter how low and humble, if he does not degrade it, but fills his station with honor. Let him aspire onward and upward; let him be true and faithful, and it will same be said to him by the great Master, "Friend, go up higher." The world is full of life and activity—of progress.—The message from God to every one is, "Go up higher." All are drawn by the gentle influences of love to a more exalted station in greatness, a higher point in moral excellence. The hardest heart ought to be touched by the silent beckonings of a kind Providence. Love and Hope are the wings of the soul on which it rises above the world's vapors into the pure atmosphere of the Angels in Heaven, where progress is incessant. Nature, in her beautiful and varied works, enjoins the soul to progress. As motion is everywhere, so is advancement. The natural world and heavenly mysteries invite to progress. All things are linked together to help each other onward. In the advancement of the whole, every individual, who would be free must continue.

The history of our past experience furnishes innumerable evidences of the love of a benevolent Parent, to perfect and disobedient children, and should lead us to make greater efforts in the future to advance in virtue and holiness. If God, then, has been true to us, how responsible that we be true to Him and to each other. But when the goodness of God is the basis to the fruits, is every where manifested, His justice, founded in mercy and truth, is no less prominent. He has wisely as constantly required that we should prove the privileges He has given us, and be true to them, true to ourselves, true to the world, the consequences will be too fearful for contemplation.

SPARE.—Try before you throw in the ditch. Place him not by. Give him thy hand and raise him up. Temptation was too powerful for him; he yielded, and has fallen. Pity him; say not a reproachful word; but with words and tears win back your brother to virtue again. Scores of the tempted and fallen have thus been saved. The path to happiness is thronged with redeemed spirits who were once in the mud and dirt. *Kindness saved them.*

The following precious morsel appeared in the Boston Atlas soon after the election in New Hampshire, in 1841. We commend it again to the consideration of the people in New Hampshire. It speaks for itself, and may aid the whigs in making up their minds whether or not they will leave the miserable Loco State, and quit her forever and ever."

"New Hampshire is a plague spot to the rest of New England—the centering point where meet and festerall the moral ignorance and pollution of the country—the stronghold of truth cannot pierce through the thick clouds of darkness, ignorance, and delusion that cover the land.

"She stands as a wonder—a marvel to men—
Such misery blackens her brow,
If that were the place of my birth,
At once from her arms would I sever,
I would fly to the uttermost parts of the earth,
And quit her for ever and ever.
And thanking my fate in my long after years,
We'd cut her dwindling shrubs and waken my tears."

The resolutions of the House of Representatives of Maryland, condemning the Presidents in relation to the Mexican war were returned to that branch by the Senate with a declaration that the Senate declined to act thereon.

DEMOCRATIC THUNDER FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The clops of democratic thunder still continue to break upon our ears, in slow succession, from the "Granite State," we trust to reverberate among the hills and valleys of all New England. New Hampshire is true to her principles as the needle to the pole, and as impregnable to the assaults of Federal-Whiggery as the rockey barriers of her mountains are to the *Hale* and the storm.

In the 206 towns heard from, the vote stands for—

Williams,		29,911
Colby,	20,921	
Berry, and others,	8,417	
Majority for Williams,		576
Majority against William last year,		1,602
Net Democratic gain,		2,178

Eighteen towns and voting places remain to be heard from, which, if they come in as last year, will increase Mr. William's majority to 1033.

The democrats have elected 138 Representatives, and the Allies 101. The towns to be heard from elected 10 democrats and 3 opposition last year. If there is no change, the democratic majority will be 14.

Of the Senators the democrats elected 7, and it is doubtful if the Allies have even one; if not, the five vacancies will be filled with democrats.

New Hampshire has done nobly; and as the first shower of the Spring is supposed, by many, to be the save of the showers of the season, so we hope the democratic shower of New Hampshire is an earnest of many showers of democracy in the political year of 1847; enlivening with new vigor the Tree of Liberty, and cherishing the growth of Union and truth—the strength of the democratic party.

Since the hard cider revolution, which swept over the whole country "like a tornado," and set the great Western "prairies on fire," since the great revolution which reversed the order of political affairs in the country, and brought opposites, and into power, the federal party, under a new name—since all these things, and more too, took place, a reaction has been going on—matters have assumed a more natural course, and now the *Hide-stream* of '37 is passed away, federalism is sunk nearly to its ordinary level. Reverses follow extremes; but we never hope to see the democratic party following in the footsteps of their unprincipled opponents, and we think there is no danger of it; but that there is danger, from their glorious confidence on the power of truth to work out a triumph without any extraordinary efforts being made on their part. It is true that the voice of truth is not always heard in the tempest and the whirlwind, or the fire, but utters its still teachings in the gentle breeze; but of these be no doubt, it will never be wafted over the country, or heard along the sea-shore, or echoed among the mountains, or over the vast prairies, there must be, after all that may be said, "a considerable of a breeze" raised by those who would advance a great truth or accomplish any great cause.

To make a practical application of the foregoing remarks, then, we would say, that in the work of democratic reform, in our General and State governments, cannot be carried on without the aid of every democrat in the State and the Union. There is something to be done by every democrat, which, if left undone, will retard the progress, if not defeat the principles which we would see established.

We ask for no hard-cider carousals or midnight revels—no log cabin and "coon" skin exhibitions—no processions following mottoes and devices—no pictures of "two dollars a day, and no beef," to be looked on as a reality—and no "humbugging." We ask for no such things on the part of the democracy, but for some expression and demonstration of their determination and will to sustain and support the principles of democracy, in order to counteract the efforts of the enemy.

We wish that the democracy may be true to themselves, to the great principles of republicanism—that they may be true to honest men, to the principles of equal rights, to their own personal interests and honor, and that every man who calls himself a democrat will actively labor, not only by precept but practice, to show to the world the beauty and everlasting soundness of those great principles of political equality which have been more fully declared than faithfully pursued upon.

We ask, for a thorough organization of the friends of democracy throughout the State and Nation, that its genuine truth may be spread abroad "in every place," that every democrat may act understandingly, and a total error be shown up in all its native deformity—believing that it is

——A mass of solid gloom,
Thick as the night, and dark as the tomb.

We desire the spread of truth and the speedy and more extensive triumph of correct principles, and believe that in no way can these desirable ends be gained, but by a strong adherance, in practice, on the part of democrats, to the doctrines which they profess to believe and maintain, and by a well directed movement of the whole Democratic Party, and every member thereof contributing his share to bring about so glorious a result. In this way the united democracy of the country may be instrumental in saving our government from the dishonor of again falling into the evil hands of whig rulers.

A DILEMA.—The whig party, in condemning the war as unconstitutional in its origin, and waged for wicked purposes, yet at the same time voting supplies of men and money *for its vigorous prosecution*, has shown itself either incapable of understanding moral distinctions, or too dishonest to regard them.

"AID AND COMFORT."—Mr. Webster's Philadelphia speech—in which he threated to impeach the President, &c.—was translated and published in all the Mexican newspapers, and gave the most lively satisfaction. It is fully believed that Mr. Polk's administration is tottering to its fall, and that the anti-war party will soon come into power.

THE BATH TRIBUNE, vs. DEMOCTACY.

As a test by which to judge the democratic party, the Tribune quotes the following, "By their fruits ye shall know them." Most certainly; we have always admitted that profession was nothing without a corresponding example, and yet he labors at length to prove that profession is worthless without practice, as though the idea was a disputed point between us.—The Tribune professes to be democratic. We think he is not. When will he show us that we are mistaken by his "*fruits*" of democracy.

We would state for the information of the Tribune that when we represented Federalists and Demagogues as saying "the people are as good as they can be, or as they *need* be," our idea was, more fully explained, that they considered them as wise and good as they *need* be, that is, to be "bought with British Gold, fooled with log-cabins, or made drunk with hard cider," and as they *represent* them as being so short-sighted, so bad, that they would permit the whigs to come into power again by the same unprincipled means that they used before, we meant of course when we said "the people are *better* than they are *represented* to be," that they are too good, too enlightened, to be humbugged again by whig promises of reform.

We respect no man any the less because he honestly differs from us in opinion. We do like old fashioned federalists who are *honest* and stick to their *principles*: though *such* are rather scarce, not that we like their principles, but *consistency*. But when they call themselves democrats, and still adhere to the old Hartford Convention notions, carried out in principle by such men as Severance and Morse, whom, even the Abolitionists will not own, we have little respect, and no regard for them. And we may say also, at the same time, that we like still better those good men who renounced Federalism and became good and true Democrats. "They are better than they are represented to be."

ARMY NEWS AND MEXICAN NEWS.

The rumor of another battle at Monterey which was given in our last, proves to have been a rumor, and no thing else.

Gen Scott arrived at Tampico on the 19th of April and thence sailed for the island of Lobos. The troops would follow immediately, 5,000 having already embarked.

3000 soldiers were on the island of Lobos. The dysentary was prevalent among them.

Twenty Americans were captured near San Juan.

The blockade is enabled with impunity

Midshipman Rogers has been sent to Perote.

Accounts from Santa Fe state that there has been an extensive insurrection at Taos. All Spaniards who sympathized with the Americans were compelled to arms their escape. Gov Bent Stephen Lee, the Sheriff Gen. Elliot Lee, Henry Sale, and twenty other Americans were reported to have been killed, and their families despoiled. The Catholic priests were also killed.

The outbreak was not believed to be general, and it was thought those troops were in march to Bent.

Bent was visiting his farm when he was killed.

Dates from Vera Cruz to the 7th make no mention of the evacuation of that city. Santa Anna has issued a long proclamation, to which he speaks of the desolation in the Mexican ranks. The army in Vera Cruz was in a sick and destitute condition. There were 5000 men in the city and castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, part of them well disciplined. It was reported that Canalizo would succeed Jarero, which Gen. Santa Anna has raised Steps, and has published his own popularity as necessary. The Rebecca Guadalajara have declared against the support of the Mexi. The Governor of Vera Cruz had declared a blockade of [illegible]

Dates have been received from Anton Lizardo to the 22nd February. Gen Worth said to be a C S Commissioner, has returned from Mexico. He was not received at Vera Cruz and Mexico, and was ordered out of the interior to await an answer to [illegible]'s Vera Cruz proposals that the [illegible] Gen for the [illegible] of the 28th [illegible] from the month of the Rio Grande to the Pacific. [We do not believe the latter statement.]

EDUCATION MEETING AT BATH.

At a [illegible] meeting held at Bath on the 4th inst. at the Methodist Meeting House, on the subject of Education, the Hon. Robert Hallowell Gardiner, Esq. was called to the Chair and Messrs Eaton & Bean, Esq. were called to the Chair.

The meeting was addressed in a very able and [illegible] manner by Messrs G Bancroft, Esq. formerly Secretary of State now president of the Normal School at Bridgewater, explaining the [illegible] the present Board of Education.

The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Mr. Merrick of Bath and by the Governor.

After which the following Resolves were passed:

Resolved, That we of our district [illegible] education and that the means be adopted for [illegible] present and future generations with more and more efficiency.

Resolved, That the common school is pre-eminently useful to the mass of the children of the country, and that it is our duty to [illegible] improving the [illegible] schools of the [illegible] and that the [illegible] the common schools be elevated, High Schools Academies and Colleges encouraged.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every Superintending School Committee, heartily to cooperate with the Secretary of the Board of Education in this State, and [illegible] in all his efforts to raise the character of [illegible]

Resolved, That Superintending School Committees should not only see that teachers are qualified intellectually, but as far as is practicable secure those who understand the true object of education; those who are patterns of virtue and order, uniformity of temper, discretion, firmness, patience, perseverance, pleasant, affectionate and disposed to sympathize with the young of the unimpeachable moral character, and Truthy, Honest and strictly [illegible] of truth.

Resolved, That Town and County meetings are well calculated to awaken the people to a right sense of their responsibility to the [illegible] and [illegible] of the people.

Resolved, That the unanimous thanks of this meeting be presented to Moses B Bartlett, Esq., for his able and interesting address this afternoon.

Voted, That the doings of this meeting be signed by the Chairmen and Secretary, and published in the Oxford Democrat.

Voted, To adjourn this meeting to the Middle Interval Meeting House on the nineteenth inst., at one of the clock P M.

ELIPHAS C BEAN, *Chairman*.
ELIAS M CARTER, *Secretary*.

March 11, 1847

On the 8th inst. the charter election was held on Montreal. As usual, several persons were dangerously wounded. Fire arms were used, and three or four of the poll books destroyed. The military were called out and some of the rioters arrested. These riots are regarded as an unfavorable [illegible] of L [illegible] administration.

State of Maine.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION

FOR A DAY OF

Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

In compliance with established usage, and with the consent of the Executive Council, I have appointed THURSDAY, the eighth day of April next, to be observed as a day of PUBLIC HUMILIATION, FASTING and PRAYER; and the people of this State are requested to assemble on that day at their respective places of Public Worship, to offer prayer unto God, and to abstain from [illegible] labor, and from [illegible] inconsistent with the [illegible] of the day.

With the pious [illegible] of this venerable custom, [illegible] we [illegible] unmeaning and empty ceremony. [illegible] with [illegible], and surrounded by dangers, the [illegible] for support and counsel to the Source and Fountain of all strength; and moved out of that Power [illegible] who is at all times able to protect the weak, and cast down the strong.

Through His guidance and blessing, the feeble colony have risen to a prosperous and powerful community; and the institutions bequeathed by their wisdom and virtue, have made us a prosperous and happy people.

In the day of our maturity and strength, we are no less dependent upon the care and providence of God; and it is no less our duty to offer unto Him our sincere and humble [illegible] homage.

In accordance with a practice so well adapted to impress our minds with a sense of our spiritual and temporal necessities, it becomes us to devote the day to the solemn duties and serious meditations which befit the occasion; to unite in rendering to our Divine Benefactor the tribute of devout thanksgiving; and deeply penetrated with a sense of our large [illegible] and ingratitude, to seek by a penitent confession of our public and individual transgressions, to avert His just displeasure.

And let us invoke upon all the enterprises of the opening season, His power and blessing; that He would cause such [illegible] upon the varied pursuits of industry, and smile upon every well directed effort to elevate the character and ameliorate the condition of our fellow-men; that the blessings of general health and internal tranquility may be continued to us, and the interests of religion and education every where promoted; that He would [illegible] the means which it may be used to terminate the existing war with a foreign country, and establish and confirm relations of amity and peace with all nations.

Relying in the liberal provision which a Beneficent Providence has granted for the supply of our own wants, let us remember the [illegible] and perishing inhabitants of other lands, now [illegible] by the most appalling and heart rending famine. In the spirit of that broad and comprehensive charity enjoined by the savior of the world, as our highest duty to man, and remembering that its exercise blesses him who gives, as well as him who takes, let us according to our respective means, extend the hand of succor and relief.

And may the day thus set apart for the discharge of our religious obligations, be instrumental in rendering us more worthy the blessings we seek; and with the diligent performance of the duties they are designed to enforce, obtain for our country and ourselves, the approbation and favor of God

Given at the Council Chamber, at Augusta, this ninth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty seven, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy first

H J ANDERSON

By the Governor
Lyna B Fessen, Secretary of State.

Fire. A tannery at Newport village in this State owned by Mark Fisher, with the New printers, several thousand cords of bark, and between seven and eight thousand sides of light leather, was consumed by fire on Friday night the 12th inst. No insurance on the tannery, partial insurance on the leather Loss estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000.

Another Mexican chief, who promises to become as notorious as Charles Ilalf recently sprung up in the country of Tampico. His name is Paulino, and he has [illegible] commanded the regular forces, who [illegible] the guerilla bravoes of Jarero for their country and stealing [illegible] themselves. The latter is considered the most [illegible]

A [illegible] has been established in Franconia Notch, N H, called Lafayette, and S B Gill has been appointed postmaster.

Scarlet fever [illegible] this country. They have had a number in Minot [illegible] about a week ending the [illegible] to [illegible] in Bodies to that place.

Gen Taylor is in want of tanners, and Col Jack [illegible] Bill [illegible] to Washington to obtain [illegible] for the [illegible]

A [illegible] says that [illegible] being the only means [illegible] he has to the trouble [illegible]

[illegible] wheat, and sent to look for the [illegible]

[illegible] a man's hat and the said man [illegible] and then to beg his pardon.

[illegible] Curled hair—mustaches—small [illegible] [illegible] and in quarts also.

[illegible] with [illegible] and a face with [illegible]

[illegible] —Beautiful [illegible] styles [illegible] party [illegible] fine [illegible] [illegible] more [illegible] [illegible] Professor Moses.

Aunt Jenny is the cut of woman in the world.

We would call the attention that [illegible] Liver Complaint, which immediate relief, if not a positive cure, may be effected by the timely use of WISTARS BALSAM, the proof of which read the following:

Watertord, N. Y., May 7, 1845.

Dr. Wistar:

In the year 1841, I was severely attacked with Liver Complaint as to be entirely unable to attend to my business. I consulted with the first of physicians in our place but they gave me no relief. In the winter of 1842, I procured a bottle of

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

and before I had used one half of it, I was able to attend to my business. I continued using the [illegible] and from that time to this, with the exception of a [illegible] last February last, have enjoyed better health than I ever did before. WM. C. POTTER

We are well acquainted with Mr. Wm C. Potter,—know that he was afflicted in the manner he describes, and that his statement is entitled to full credit.

SCOTT & WALDRON, Merchants.

N. B. [illegible] unless signed I. Butts.

DIED.

In Deerfield, Gen Henry Farwell, aged 65 years.
In Lowermere, Francis Lovell, aged 80 years.
In Fitzton, Miss Mary Hoad, aged 101 years.
In Gailowell, Oliver Parker, aged 31 years.

Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife Lovisa has left my bed and board in October, A D 1845, when I had made [illegible] provisions for her support and comfort; this is therefore to forbid all persons trusting or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contract[illegible], nor hold myself [illegible] in any way for her [illegible].

DAVID K. GLEASON.

Sumner, March 30, 1847. *46

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:

To the Sheriffs, of our Counties of Oxford, York, Lincoln, Cumberland, Kennebec, Somerset, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, Waldo, Franklin, Piscataquis and Aroostook, or either of their Deputies; and to the Constables of any of the towns in said Counties—

GREETING.

{L. S.} WE COMMAND YOU to attach the goods or estate of ABNER DOWNING, of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, Gentleman, to the value of one hundred and fifty dollars; and summon the said defendant, (if he may be found in your precinct) to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November, A D 1846, then and there, in our Court, to answer unto BENAJAH PRATT, Jr., of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, Esquire, in a plea of the case, for that the said Abner Downing at Oxford, to wit, at Paris on the twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty six, by his note of hand of that date by him signed, for value received, promised Benajah Pratt, Jr, the plaintiff, to pay him, or his order, seventy-five dollars in April then next with interest, which time has long since past, yet the defendant, though often requested, has not paid said sum to the plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do; to the damage of the said plaintiff (as he says) the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear with due damages. And have you there this Writ with your doings therein.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq., at Paris, the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

CHARLES ANDREWS, CLERK.

OXFORD, SS: WESTERN DISTRICT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1846.

Benajah Pratt, Jr., Plff. v. Abner Downing, Deft.

IN the foregoing action it is Ordered, that the Plaintiff cause an attested copy of the Writ and of this Order of Court thereon, to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at Paris, in and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June next, that the said Defendant may then and there appear, if he see cause, and answer to the same.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, CLERK.

A true copy of the Writ and Order of Court thereon
46 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, CLERK.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, on the sixth day of April, A. D. 1841, GEORGE W RIPLEY, of Paris in the County of Oxford, conveyed to MOSES HAMMOND, of said Paris, by his deed of mortgage of that date, a certain piece of land situated in said Paris,—"being the same premises that was described in a deed given by Jacob Jackson to the said Moses Hammond, dated the twenty-ninth day of January, A. D 1833, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 55, page 283;" which mortgage deed is recorded in said Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 61, page 318. And whereas the said Moses Hammond on the twenty-third day of July, A. D. 1845, transferred, by his deed of assignment duly executed, the aforesaid mortgaged premises to me, the undersigned, this is to notify all whom it may concern, that I claim to foreclose said mortgaged premises for condition broken, agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

ORISON RIPLEY

Paris, March 17, 1847. 45

Notice.

THE Directors of the *MAINE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY* have made their Seventh assessment to meet the losses sustained by the Company, since January 2d 1846, and all incidental expenses, and have committed the bills to me for collection.

The members of said Company are hereby severally required to pay, each his proportion of *said assessment*, [illegible] at the Office of the Subscriber in Gorham, or to some person authorized by me, in their vicinity, within thirty days from the 26th day of April next.

J. WATERMAN, Collector

Gorham, March 18, 1847. 46

SPECTACLES!

A Good assortment of Spectacles for persons of all ages may be found at the Store of the subscriber Call and see B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, March 22, 1847. tf46

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers are making important additions to their Stock of Goods, and flatter themselves that they now have a most complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths of every variety of shade, color and price, Cassimeres and substantial articles for $2 00 per yard, and fine Germon from $2 50 to $3,00.

Fine Tweeds from 42 to 75 cts.

Fine Satins and Cassimeres from 62 cts to $1,00.

Satinets, at [illegible] prices.

And for CASHMERES, DE LAINES, ALPACCAS, SILK GOODS, CARPETINGS, LINENS and

GROCERIES,

Can't be beat.

They have also opened a WARE ROOM for the sale of

FURNITURE,

PAPER HANGINGS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c and would invite the public to call and examine their Goods in that line.

They have also a heavy Stock of

West India Goods & Groceries,

IRON and STEEL, and CROCKERY and SHELF HARD WARE,

—ALSO—

NOVA SCOTIA GRIND STONES,

At three quarters of a cent per lb.

SALT,

At 44 cents per bushel and other things in proportion.

BROWN & CO.

Steep Falls, March 9, 1847 45

NOTICE.

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received at the Office of the Clerk of the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, at any time previous to the next May Term, for furnishing the materials and erecting a building as particularly described in a Report on file in said Clerk's Office. Persons desirous of contracting for the whole, or any part, are referred to said Report for a description of the building, and the quantity and quality of the materials required.

By order of Co. Comm'rs of Oxford County.

Paris, March 10, 1847 6w45

Norway Advertiser please copy.

TOWN ORDERS.

BLANKS for Town Orders for sale at this Office.—Also—Quietam, Warrantee, and Mortgage Deeds.—Also—Justice Executions—Also Justice Writs—Citations to Creditor. All orders, accompanied by the cash, promptly attended to.

Feb 25, 1847

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ON the Petition of ANNA INGALLS, Administratrix of the estate of **Samuel Ingalls**, late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, and therefore praying that License may be granted to her to sell all of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of said debts and incidental charges, as a partial sale thereof would greatly injure the residue:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
44 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

WILLIAM S. ALLEN, Executor of the last Will and Testament of **Samuel Allen**, late of Oxford, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased.

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
44 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

HENRY FRENCH, Guardian of CELIA L. COPELAND and others, minor children and heirs of **Seth Copeland**, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his last account of Guardianship of said minors,

It is *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
44 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

HENRY FRENCH, Guardian of CELIA L. COPELAND and others, minor children and heirs of **Seth Copeland**, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his last account of Guardianship of said minors,

It is *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
44 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

JOHN PERHAM, Administrator of the Estate of **Richard R. Goding**, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
41 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

JAMES FRENCH, Jr., Administrator of the Estate of **William T. Coolbroth**, late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of the administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
41 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

WILLIAM COOLIDGE, Administrator of the estate of **Thomas Coolidge**, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased; and also the petition of **Phebe Coolidge**, Widow of said deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal property of her late husband:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
44 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of March, in the year of Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

JOHN PERHAM, Administrator of the Estate of **Richard R. Goding**, late of Livermore, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
41 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

JAMES FRENCH, Jr., Administrator of the Estate of **William T. Coolbroth**, late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of the administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
41 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executors of the last Will and Testament of

ISAAC HOWE,

late of Greenwood, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—They therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

IRA M HOWE,
mark
CHRISTOPHER BRYANT.

Greenwood, March 2, 1847 44

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

HANNAH LOMBARD,

late of Turner, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to RICHARD TEAGUE.

Turner, March 2, 1847. 41

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Hon. Jon Prince, Judge of Probate for and within the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction on Saturday, the tenth day of April next, at one o'clock P. M., at the Store of Sewall Fly, in Denmark, in said County, if not previously disposed of at private sale, the following described property, belonging to the minor heirs of **Jedediah Long**, late of Denmark, aforesaid, deceased, viz:

Two certain lots or tracts of real estate, each containing three acres, as described in the inventory of record in the Probate Office, one situate in Brownfield, in said county, called the Great Bog lot, and the other in Denmark at the head of Pleasant Pond.

JAMES WALKER, Jr., Guardian.

Fryeburg, March, 2, 1847. *44

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

JAMES WALKER, Jr., Guardian of ELIZA JANE LONG and JULIA ANN LONG, minors, and heirs of **Jedediah Long**, late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said minors,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
41 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

SYLVINIA KEEN, named Executrix in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of **Asha Keen**, late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
44 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ELIZABETH MORSE, named Executrix in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of **William Morse**, late of Disfield, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate; and having also signified her intention to decline the office of Executrix of said Will, and recommend the appointment of DANIEL LUDDEN, of Canton, as Administrator of said Estate with the Will annexed:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
44 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public Auction by Licence from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on Saturday, the seventeenth day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the dwelling house of the late **Wm. Towle**, in Porter, formerly of Albany, in the State of New Hampshire, a lot of Meadow land in the town of Parsonsfield, and all other lands or real estate belonging to said estate situated in the State of Maine, or so much as will produce the sum of one thousand dollars. Conditions at the time and place of sale.

JOSEPH G. TOWLE, Adm'r.

Porter, March 3d, 1847. 44

To the Honorable Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford.

JANE R. SEVER & ELISABETH P. SEVER, of Kingston, in the County of Plymouth, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Executors of the last will and testament of James Sever, late of the same Kingston respectfully represent that the same James W. Sever late of the said Kingston, has deceased, testate—that his last will and testament has been duly proved and allowed in the court of Probate, held at Plymouth, in and for the County of Plymouth and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on the twenty-fourth day of Febuary, in the year eighteen hundred and forty six, by adjournment from the third Monday of said month, that your petitioners were appointed Executors of said will, and letters testamentary have been granted to them by said County; a copy of which will and of the probate thereof, under the seal of said Court, is here in court produced—and your petitioners further represent, that the said James Sever died possessed of lands and real estate, situated in Turner, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, on which said will operates, and which ought to be administered thereto—Wherefore they pray that the copy of said will and probate may be filed and recorded in the Probate Office in said County of Oxford, and such proceedings had thereupon, as to law and justice shall appertain.

By STEPHEN EMERY, their Attorney.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second day of March, A. D 1847.

UPON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice thereof to all persons interested by causing a copy of said petition with this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the Fourth Tuesday of May next, that they may then appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, within and for said County, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

JOB PRINCE, JUDGE.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

FERDINAND A. WARREN,

Saddle & Harness Maker,

Buckfield-Village,

KEEPS constantly on hand and for sale, Harnesses, Saddles, Trunks, and Valliezes, which will be sold cheap for Cash or country Produce.

☞ Repairing promptly done in a faithful manner.

March 9th, 1847. *6w44

5 Chests Souchong,
5 " Ningyong,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, just received from New York, and for sale by

BROWN & CO.

Steep Falls, Norway, Feb 6, 1847. 40

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, ALFRED SMITH, of Hanover, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, on the 5th day of Nov. A. D 1844, conveyed to JAMES SMALL, of Newry, in said County, by his deed of mortgage of that date, recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 71st, Page 4th, a certain parcel of land containing one acre more or less with the buildings thereon, situated in Hanover, for further description of which reference may be had to said records. And whereas, the condition of said mortgage has been broken the undersigned claims a foreclosure of the same, agreeably to the Statute in such cases made and provided.

CYRUS SMALL, } Administrator on said
} James Small's Estate.

Newry, March 2d, 1847. *3w44

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories and all other books commonly used in Schools, for sale by B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. 34 tf

BLANKS.

A prime assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of

Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846 B. WALTON.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Franklin, at their next meeting, to be held at Farmington, in said County.

THE undersigned respectfully represent that the County road, as now traveled from Jay to Dixfield by John Morse's, is very hilly and ledgy, and a very drifting road in the winter, from near John Morse's house to said Dixfield. We therefore pray your honors to make an alteration in said old road from near said Morse's house in Jay, to intersect said old road near Obediah Woods', in said Dixfield, and discontinue so much of said old road, as lies betwixt said termini, or lay a town road from where the town road in Jay ends, at the town line, near John Brown's to the county road, near said Obediah Woods' in Dixfield. We therefore pray your Honors will have concurrent action with the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, and proceed to view, alter, locate and discontinue as here prayed for. REUBEN WRIGHT & 15 others

STATE OF MAINE.

FRANKLIN, ss:—Court of County Commissioners, December term, 1846, adjourned to Feb. 27, 1847.

ON the petition aforesaid, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible, and ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said petition, it is ordered that the County Commissioners of the County of Oxford be requested to meet the Commissioners of this County, at Reuben Wright's house in Jay, in said County of Franklin, on Tuesday, the 1st day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of thence proceeding to view the route mentioned in said petition; and immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had, and such further measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall adjudge to be proper. And it is further ordered, that notice be given, to all persons and corporations interested, of the time, place and purposes of said meeting, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order thereon to be served upon the Chairman of the County Commissioners of said County of Oxford, and upon the respective Clerks of the towns of Jay and Dixfield, and also posted up in three public places in each of said towns, and published in the Age, being the public newspaper issued by the printer to the State, and in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in the County of Oxford, and in the Chronicle, a newspaper printed at Farmington, in the County of Franklin, three weeks successively in each. All of said notices to be served, posted up and published thirty days at least before the time of said meeting, that all corporations and persons interested may attend and be heard, if they see cause.

Attest—A B CASWELL, Clerk.

A true copy of the petition and order of court thereon.

45 Attest—A B CASWELL, Clerk.

Treasurer's Notice,——FRYEBURG.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non resident owners and proprietors of Real Estate in the town of Fryeburg, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the following described real estate is taxed in bills of assessment bearing date July 2d, 1842, and committed to James Hobbs, Jr. Collector of said town for collection, by the Assessors of said town for the year 1842. The same has been returned and advertised as the law directs, and the following sums remain unpaid, and four years have expired since the date of said assessment, and unless the said taxes are paid within five years from the date of the assessment above mentioned said real estate will be forfeited to said town of Fryeburg.

Residents Names.		Tax
Charles Bean, 21 acres in Lot No 33, M. Ames,		$3,70
David Davidson, building and land, being the Lewis Form,		4,23
Joab Ingram, Barn and Lot,		47
Isaac Osgood, buildings and Lot,		75
Jeremiah Jenness, 11 acres of land,		2,81
Appleton Knight, Buildings and 60 acres of upland attached, (bal)		9,63
Daniel Smith, Buildings and 50 acres of upland attached.		4,74
Amos C. Ward, Buildings and 48 acres intervale		26,13
Heirs of Jeremiah Stickney, homestead farm, (bal)		1,62
Reuben Harnden, Buildings and land, 65 acres upland,		4,28
Non-Residents.		
Reuben Harnden, 35 acres in a 4th div., E Walker right,	Value $300	Tax $2,85
Owner unk 23 acres in Lot No 6, 2d div. B. Russell, east part,	" 322	3,05
do 30 acres Lot No 9, 1st division, A. McMillan,	" 300	2,85
do 10 acres of Meadow No. 41, P. Eastman right,	" 100	95

JAMES O McMILLEN, } Treasurer of
Fryeburg, Oct. 28th, 1846. } Fryeburg.
3w44

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN,

PARIS-HILL.

PRICE—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.
do Tin Foil, 25 " 50.
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 " 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth, from $1,00 to 1,50, and 2,00.
Work warranted.——March 28. tf 47

Wanted immediately.

THE subscriber would respectfully notify *some of his* friends and customers that he is in want of a little CASH, for which long standing accounts will be marked "PAID," and crossed out. For further particulars call at the Bookstore and inquire of B WALTON.
Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1846. tf 34
P. S. Hope some folks will take the hint.

Hebron Academy.

AS the new building erected by the Trustees of Hebron Academy, is not likely to be ready for use by the first of March, the Superintending Committee have agreed to suspend the opening of the School until the first Wednesday in August next, when provided permitting, the fall Term will commence.

JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.
Hebron, Febuary 13, 1847. 3w 42

Buckfield Academy.

THE SPRING TERM of this Institution will commence, MONDAY, March 8th, and continue nine weeks, under the direction of F. FOSTER, as Principal. Such additional teachers will be employed as the interests of the School may require.

TUITION—Greek and Latin Languages, $3,00
English Branches, 2,50

BOARD, including washing, room rent, wood and lights, may be obtained in good families, from $1,25 to $1,33, per week. *Per Order*
Feb. 12, 1847. 41

Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery
—AND—
Phonographers Furnishing Depot.

AWARDED the Gold and Silver Medals, Four First Premiums, and Two Highest Honors at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid Colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather. Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 151 *Broadway*; Philadelphia, 188 Chesnut St.; *Boston*, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover Sts; *Baltimore*, 203 Baltimore St; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main St.; Saratoga Springs, *Broadway*; Paris, 127 Viville Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 82 Church St.
July 7, 1846. 1y

WANTED,

$1000 in payment of arrearages for the Democrat, Advertising, &c

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

F. BROWN'S
SARSAPARILLA & TOMATO BITTERS.

1 Bottle for One Dollar—6 Bottles for Five Dollars.

IN order to make *this best of medicines* the *cheapest* be*yond doubt*, and defy all competition as to quality and price, the proprietor has been induced to put his *large bottles* at 1 dollar for 1 bottle—6 bottles for 5 dollars. *THE MOST MEDICINE FOR THE LEAST MONEY.* It is hardly necessary to say anything in praise of this valuable medicine, as its use has become so general that any one can hear of its effect by inquiring of his neighbor, but we will give a certificate, one out of hundreds that might be furnished, from a gentleman, who has reason to be, and is thankful for the almost Miraculous Cure effected in his own case when all else had failed.

☞Read the following:—

BATH, Me., April 20, 1844.

Mr. F. Brown—Dear Sir: I am much gratified in having an opportunity to announce to you that having used three bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, I have been, from a state of general debility and decline, and continual suffering, restored to the enjoyment of good health. For a number of years I have been troubled with the Liver Complaint, so badly at times as to prevent my attending to business, and Dyspepsia, followed, with loss of appetite, weakness and nobility, and a sinking and oppressive sensation at the stomach, most painful and distressing, which gradually decreased my strength and led me into a decline, and debilitated me so much as to occasion fears for my recovery; while in this situation I was induced, by the persuasion of a friend, to make a trial of your Bitters, and was most happily disappointed in finding an immediate relief; and before I had taken the contents of the first bottle, I first observed a comfortable state of health, and, before I had used three bottles, I enjoyed better health than for a number of years.—This was about two years since, and my health has continued good till the present time. I must say that I have not much confidence in patent medicines, but I am satisfied, from the wonderful effects of your Bitters in my own case, and of friends who I have induced to use it, that it is a safe life medicine, and I take much pleasure in recommending it to my friends and acquaintances, and unread to all who are thus afflicted, as well worthy a trial. I remain yours,

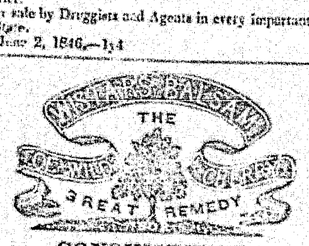
PELEG SPRAGUE.

☞ *Be careful* if you would get the genuine, and purchase of the following list of regular appointed Agents:—

Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Oxford, Z. Chadbourn, Jr.; Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood & Co; ethel, Kimball & Crocker; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Dixfield, Charles T. Chase; Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Turner, Blake, Bray & Co; Mt. Vernon Village, C. A. Marston; Goff's Corner, J. Goff, jr. & Son; Harrison, F. Blake; Norway, Denison & Fyler.

For sale by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.

June 2, 1846.—1y4



CONSUMPTION,

AND the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the

PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease ever which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a

DISEASED LIVER.

In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more effectious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when MERCURY had been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the LIVER to a healthy action, and to many instances effected

PERMANENT CURES,

after every known remedy had failed to produce the desired effect.

Besides its astonishing effects in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectual remedy in *ASTHMA*, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with the most success, even in cases of years standing.

It not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cheat or to deceive, or in any way deceive the public by misrepresentations, on the contrary, I shall simply endeavor to give a correct statement of its medicines, and I have no doubt that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues as will satisfy the most incredulous, that consumption may and *"CAN BE CURED,"* if this medicine be resorted to in time.

The following certificate is from the wife of Mr. Enoch Perry, a very respectable farmer in Oxford County, Maine, and can be relied upon in every particular. It was voluntarily furnished, but given by the lady herself, as a token of gratitude toward the preservation of her life to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

RUMFORD, Oxford County, Me., July 22, 1845.

This may certify that I have for a number of years been nearly all the time in the summer, for 10 or 12 weeks, very much afflicted with the Asthma. In October, 1843, I took a violent cold, which produced a very severe cough, which was accompanied with severe pains in my side, and I was confined by it to my bed. The best physicians were called, and I was induced to believe that I was unable to do any work while I remained on earth, and could walk across the room without assistance. In July, 1844, I was advised to try some of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and after using one bottle of it, my cough was relieved, my breathing became easy, and I was able to walk about the house. I continued to use it, and in a few weeks I found myself entirely restored to health, and have since enjoyed good health. I have recommended Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry to many persons since I found such benefit from it myself, and have never known it to fail in any case. I have recommended taking Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Before I took it I was unable to walk a mile at a time. I am now able to take the Balsam and I find it does me good, and NOW I AM WELL, more than I have been for many years, and my own wish, hope and belief is, that every one who is afflicted with a cough, cold or consumption will give Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry a fair trial, and they will be convinced of its efficacy.

Signed, RELIANCE PERRY.

Opinion of a regular Physician.

EXETER, Me., Sept. 23, 1845.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY in different cases of Coughs for the past year, and in every instance it has given entire satisfaction. In many cases it has done more than I anticipated, and in no instance has it failed to relieve. In short, I consider it the best medicine for the purposes for which it is recommended that I have ever used.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

No Quackery! No Deception!

All published statements of cures performed by this medicine, are, to every respect, TRUE.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits & Imitations.*☜

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in all the diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the first physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam.

Be cautious and get the genuine DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. None genuine unless signed by I. BUTTS. Address all orders to SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; Zelotes Chadbourne, Jr., Oxford; E. & L. Atwood & Co., Buckfield; Kimball & Crocker, Hebron; Denison & Fyler, Norway; J. Graham, Rumford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford Corner; J. F. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Deshon, Canton Mills; J. Coolidge, North Livermore; Blake, Bray & Co., Turner; C. A. Marston, Mt. Vernon Village; J. Goff, jr. & Son, Goff's Corner; F. Blake, Harrison.

For sale also by Druggists and Agents in every important town in the State.

[June 2, 1846.—1y

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

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Dr. Wood's
SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY
BITTERS,

For the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise in an Impure Blood, Impaired Digestion, Morbid state of the Liver and Stomach, Weakness of the Nervous System, and a disordered Habit of the Constitution generally

DR. WOOD'S Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, have already, by their substantial excellence, won a degree of public favor and patronage, which puts them beyond the need of recommendation. Being faithfully prepared of the most excellent materials, they can be fully confided to by all in need of a tonic, aperient or alterative remedy. Sarsaparilla takes a high rank among Physicians and all others as the best of evacative agents, and is the last which has received it so decisively popular over all other medicines of the day. In Dr. Wood's celebrated preparation, it is warranted to be found in great purity and strength, and gaining much by its union with the Wild Cherry, a tonic of the first order. This happy combination is the only one ever made of these articles, and tested as it is on the best medical principles, and their virtues extracted by a rigid chemical analysis, experience has shown its unusual power and efficacy.

This preparation will be found on trial, to be a sure and speedy remedy for the diseases enumerated above. They purify the blood, restore regular digestion, promote a healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, and strengthen the nerves, at once securing health and vigor to the whole system. In all cases of *debilitation*, arising from Intemperance or Nervous excitement, they have been used with remarkable success; nor are they less useful as a remedy for the *Headache, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, and a general prostration of the system.* At the same time, it must be stated, that they are peculiarly efficacious in all derangements in their operations, restoring, as they do, the desired end, by a speedy, regular and easy influence. Taken daily, in doses prescribed, they will be found to operate in a most gentle and salutary manner, which is, in fact, their highest recommendation.

The following certificates, among many others which have been received from the most respectable sources, furnish satisfactory proof of the value and efficacy of this highly popular medicine.

Sandwich, Sept. 4, 1844.

MR. E. THORNTON, Jr.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that my daughter has been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, attended with almost constant headaches and other distressing symptoms which accompany this disease. She visited Boston on account of the justly celebrated performances of that city, and by the persuasion of a friend, I was induced to purchase a bottle of Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters. Before taking one bottle she was relieved entirely of the headache, and after taking two or three bottles, the other symptoms entirely disappeared.

N. B. GIBBS.

North Fairhaven, Long Plain, June 16, 1845.

MR. E. THORNTON, Jr.

Dear Sir,—My daughter has been for more than two years afflicted with a confirmed Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, together with a severe and constant headache. During this time she was successively attended by the most skilful and intelligent physicians, but with little or no relief, until we made trial of the above medicine. Taking one bottle of confirmed consumption. At this time, I determined to have recourse to Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, as prepared by you, and it gives me the greatest pleasure to state, that after the use of a few bottles my daughter was happily restored to health. I have the highest confidence in this medicine, and shall cheerfully recommend it to my friends. Very truly yours,

ANSEL WHITE.

The cure described in the above certificate of Mr. White, is by no means a singular one. There are hundreds who have been cured from the most acute and long continued disease by the use of this excellent and highly popular remedy. The public are recommended to the public with the utmost confidence, for in all cases where it has had a fair trial, it has never failed to prove the expectations of the patient or even friends. There can be nothing in it to injure, and the virtuous excellence of its materials, should it prove, and have proved but it, a character which it well deserves. This fact, above all others existing against fraudulent medicines, would not be asserted if untrue with this. The moment it ceases it has just cause, and there is knowledge of the quality of its principal constituents, should at once reveal it to the public view.

☞ Be particular and ask for Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, as I cannot be other.

E. THORNTON, Jr., Sole Proprietor,
New Bedford, Mass.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent, PARIS. A. Hall, South Paris. Hall & Dow, Norway, &c.

EDWARD MASON, Portland; and sold by Agents throughout the New England States.

Feb 16, 1847. eyw

Asiatic Liniment.

THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY best preparation ever put up for the cure of Rheumatism, Soreness of the Joints, Neuralgia, Spasms, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Lame Back, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Frost Bites, &c. It is to be found in a decided degree in the list of its ingredients, Camphor, Opium, Cayenne, Spirits of Turpentine, Oil of Origanum, Oil of Amber, Oil of Rosemary, Oil of Lavender, Oil of Bergamot, Oil of Cloves, Oil of Cinnamon, Oil of Nutmeg, Oil of Sassafras, Oil of Wormwood, Oil of Peppermint, Oil of Rhodium